SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853. NO. 45.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE,

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

WILLIAM H. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Riggs' Genuine Military Soap. A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

MOFAT'S PILLS & PHOENIX BITTERS. Another supply just to hand. Those who have been in want of these highly approved Medicines may be supplied at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Another supply just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Pertumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLESALE TRADE,

For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.

34—

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse.
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853 28—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled silesia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough-fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous prtronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. HENRY PORTER,

Fayettville St.

Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander. &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune, Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a young man about town by Thackeray.

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and additions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 5, 1853. 38—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamd AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

BLACK Ingrain Cotton Hose, superior quality, Bl'k and white Silk Hose, bl'k Raw and Silk Hose, White Cotton Hose from 12½ to 90 cents. Brown and White Cotton ½ Hose.

J BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks on all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-00, a large portion of which is in country risks; and it present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Horsman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

SPRING GOODS, 1853.

I AM receiving my Spring Goods which I offer to my old customers, on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

I have received among other Goods, the following:

French worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin, Laces and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
White Pongee and fancy Silk Pocket H'd'k fs,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 34—

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.

March 28, 1853. 38—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853 —28

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs, *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be t on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.

By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.

April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Pittsborough on the second Monday of May next, a Tract of Land containing 989 acres, more or less, on the waters of Deep River, (formerly owned by Thomas Parish, a coal field,) or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes, $27 06 2-3 due thereon and all cost.

ROBT. E. RIVES, Sheriff.

March 28th, 1853. [Pr. adv. $2,75] 40—td.

Green-House Plants.

WILL be sold on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at the store, one door below Pomeroy's Bookstore, a variety of Plants and Shrubbery, sold for the benefit of the new Episcopal Church.

L. W. PECK, Auc'r.

April 15, 1853. 43—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Canton Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 fancy and plain Matting received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 16th, 1853. 43—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clock Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose, all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other fancy silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barages,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English, and Domestic Prints in great variety.
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

Medical Society of the State of N. C.

THE next annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec Sec't'y.

April 2. 40—tmw.

To the Public—*A perfect Luxury in Summer*, and Winter. The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles, repairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.

J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

NEW FIRM AND NEW STORE,

In Forestville, N. C.

THE subscribers having bought the Store-House and lot lately occupied by Owen and Williams and entered into co-partnership under the firm of

JONES & CRENSHAW,

for the purpose of conducting a mercantile business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public that they are now receiving their

Spring and Summer Supply of Goods;

bought with the utmost care by the senior partner, and upon the most favorable terms. We shall give our personal attention to the Store, endeavoring to please, and to cash and punctual customers we will sell GOOD BARGAINS.

We solicit an examination of our well selected Stock (which we will regularly replenish,) and hope to merit and share liberally of public patronage. Call and judge for yourself and oblige,

WILLIE D. JONES,
WM. M. CRENSHAW.

Forestville, April 1, 1853. 969—w4w

From DeBow's Review.

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Census of one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty.

WHEAT. Wheat, where the soil and the climate are adapted to its growth and the requisite progress has been made in its culture, is decidedly preferred to all other grains, and next to maize, is the most important crop in the United States, not only on account of its general use for bread, but for its safety and convenience for exportation. It is not known to what country it is indigenous, any more than our other cultivated cereals, all of which, no doubt, have been essentially improved by man. By some, wheat is considered to have been coeval with the creation, as it is known that upwards of a thousand years before our era it was cultivated, and a superior variety had been obtained. It has steadily followed the progress of civilization from the earliest times, in all countries where it would grow.

The introduction of this grain into the North American colonies dates back to the earliest period of their settlement by Europeans. It was first sown, with other grains, on the Elizabeth Islands, in Massachusetts, by Gosnold, at the time he explored that coast, in 1611. In 1511, wheat as well as other grains, was sown in Virginia, and by the year 1648 there were cultivated many hundred acres in that colony. Although premiums were offered as an encouragement of its growth in 1651, it was not much cultivated for more than a century after in consequence of the ill-directed attention to the culture of tobacco.

Wheat was introduced into the valley of the Mississippi by the "Western Company," in 1718, where from the careless mode of cultivating it by the early settlers, and the sudden alternations of temperature, it would only yield from five to eight-fold, running to straw and blade, without filling the ear. In 1746, however, the culture had so far extended, that six hundred barrels of flour were received at New Orleans from the Wabash; and, by the year 1750, the French of Illinois raised three times as much wheat as they consumed, and large quantities of grain and flour were sent to the same place.

Prior to the revolution the primitive soils of New York, New Jersey, and of New England, appear not to have rewarded the cultivation of this grain much, if any, beyond the wants of the inhabitants. Considerable quantities were raised on the Hudson, and in some parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which were exported to the West Indies and New England, and to Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, in years of scarcity, previous to 1823.

In 1776, there was entailed upon this country an enduring calamity, in consequence of the introduction of the Hessian or wheat fly, which was supposed to have been brought from Germany in some straw, employed in the debarkation of Howe's troops on the west end of Long Island. From that point the insect gradually spread in various directions, at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a year, and the wheat of the entire regions east of the Alleghanies is now more or less infested with the larva, as well as in large portions of the states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, and on the great lakes; and so great have been the ravages of these insects, that the cultivation of this grain has in many places been abandoned.

The geographical range of the wheat region in the Eastern Continent and Australia, lies principally between the 30th and 60th parallels of north latitude, and between the 30th and 40th degrees south, being chiefly confined to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Sweeden, Poland, Prussia, Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Northern and Southern Africa, Tartary, India, China, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and Japan. Along the Atlantic portions of the Western Continent it embraces the tract lying between the 30th and 50th parallels, and in the country westward of the Rocky Mountains one or two more degrees further north. Along the west coast of South America, as well as in situations within the Torrid Zone, sufficiently elevated above the level of the sea, and properly irrigated by natural or artificial means, abundant crops are often produced.

The principal districts of the United States in which this important grain is produced in the greatest abundance, and forms a leading article of commerce, embrace the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The chief varieties cultivated in the Northern and Eastern States are the white flint, tea, Liberian, bald, Black sea, and the Italian spring wheat. In the Middle and Western States, the Mediterranean, the Virginia white May, the blue stem, the Indiana, the Kentucky white bearded, the old red chaff, and the Talavara. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels, and upwards, per acre, weighing per bushel from fifty-eight to sixty-seven pounds.

It appears that on the whole crop of the United States, there was a gain during the ten years of 15,645,378 bushels. The crop of New England decreased from 2,014,000 to 1,078,000 bushels, exhibiting a decline of 936,000 bushels, and indicating the attention of farmers has been much withdrawn from the culture of wheat. Grouping the States, from the Hudson to the Potomac, including the District of Columbia, it appears that they produced in 1849, 35,085,000 bushels, against 29,936,000 in 1839. In Virginia, there was an increase of 1,122,000 bushels. These States embrace the oldest wheat-growing region of the country, and that in which the soil and climate seem to be adapted to promote the permanent culture of the grain. The increase of production in ten years has been 6,272,000 bushels, equal to 15.6 per cent. The area of tilled land in these States is 36,000,000 acres, only thirty per cent. of the whole amount returned; while the proportion of wheat produced is forty-six per cent. In North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the Southern States, generally, there was a considerable decrease. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, contributed to the general aggregate, under the sixth census, only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last, they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels, an amount equal to the whole increase in the United States for the period.

When we see the growth of wheat keeping up with the progress of population in the oldest States of the union, we need have no apprehension of decline in the cultivation of this important crop.

The amount of flour exported from New Jersey, in 1751, was 6,424 barrels. From Philadelphia, in 1752, 125.960 barrels, besides 86,500 bushels of wheat; in 1766, 198,816 barrels, besides 367,500 bushels of wheat; in 1771, 252,744 barrels. From Savannah, in 1771, 7,200 pounds. From Virginia, for some years annually, preceding the revolution, 800,0000 bushels of wheat. The total exports of flour from the United States, in 1791, were 619,681 barrels, besides 1,018,339 bushels wheat; in 1800, 653,052 barrels, besides 26,853 bushels of wheat; in 1810, 798,431 barrels, besides 325,924 bushels of wheat; in 1820–21, 1,056,119 barrels, besides 25,821 bushels of wheat; in 1840–41, 1,515, 819 barrels, besides 856,585 bushels of wheat; in 1845–46, 2,289,477 barrels, besides 1,613,795 bushels of wheat; in 1846–49, 4,382,496 barrels, besides 4,399,951 bushels of wheat; in 1850–51, 2,202,335 barrels, besides 1,026,725 bushels of wheat.

According to the census of 1840, the wheat crop of the United States was 84,823,272 bushels; in 1849, according to the census of 1850, 100,503,689 bushels, although in some of the largest wheat-growing States, the crops of 1849 fell far below the average.

In the State of Ohio, especially, there was great deficiency, and was made apparent by the returns of the wheat crop from the ensuing year—made in pursuance of an act of the legislature of that state. From the almost universal returns of "short-crop" by the marshals in that state, in 1849, which fell below that of 1839 two millions of bushels, and the ascertained crop of 1850, we are fully satisfied that the average wheat crop of Ohio would appear thirty per cent greater than shown by the census returns. The same causes which operated to diminish the wheat crop of Ohio, were not without their effects upon that of other states, bordering on the upper portion of the valley of the Mississippi.

In the London exhibition, very little wheat was exhibited equal to that from the United States, especially that from Gennesee county, in the State of New York—a soft, white variety, to the exhibiter of which a prize medal was awarded by the Royal Commissioners, and recently transmitted to Mr. Bell, by the President of the United States, the chairman of the Executive Committee in the United States. The red Mediterranean wheat, exhibited from the United States, attracted much attention. The wheat of South Australia was probably superior to any exhibited, while much from our own conntry fell but little behind, and was unquestionably next in quality.

RYE.—This grain is supposed to be a native of the Caspian Caucasian desert, and has been cultivated in the north of Europe and Asia from time immemorial, where it constitutes an important article of human subsistence, being generally mixed with barley or wheat. Its introduction into western Europe is comparatively of recent date, as no mention is made of it in the *Ortus Sanitatis*, published at Augsburg in 1645, which treats at length of barley, millets, oats and wheat.

Rye was cultivated in the North American colonies soon after their settlement by the English. Georges speaks of it as growing in Nova Scotia in 1622 as well of barley and wheat. Plantagenet enumerates it among the productions of North Virginia (New England) in 1648, and alludes to the mixing of it with maize in the formation of bread. It was also cultivated in South Virginia, by Sir William Berkley, previous to that year.

Geographically, rye and barley associate with one another and grow upon soils the most analogous, and in situations alike exposed. It is cultivated for bread in northern Asia, and all over the continent of Europe, particularly in Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Holland, in the latter of which it is much employed in the manufacture of gin. It is also grown to some extent in England, Scotland and Wales. In this country it is principally restricted to the middle and eastern states, but its culture is giving place to more profitable crops.

The three leading varieties cultivated in the United States, are the spring, winter and southern, the latter differing from the others only from dissimilarity of climate. The yield varies from 10 to 30 or more bushels per acre, weighing from 48 to 56 pounds to the bushel. The production of rye has decreased 4,457,000 bushels in the aggregate, but in New York it is greater than in 1840 by about forty per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest producer, has fallen off from 6,613,373 to 4,805,160 bushels. Perhaps the general diminution in the quantity of this grain now produced may be accounted for by supposing a corresponding decline in the demand for distilling purposes, to which a large part of the crop is applied.

This grain has never entered largely into our foreign commerce, as the home consumption for a long period nearly kept pace with the supply. The amount exported from the United States in 1801, was 202,276 bushels; in 1812, 82,705 bushels; in 1813, 140,136 bushels. In 1820–'21 there were exported 23,523 barrels of rye flour; in 1830–'31, 19,100 barrels; in 1840–'41, 44,031 barrels: in 1844–'45, 38,530 barrels, in 1846–'47, 48,892 barrels; in 1850–'51, 44,152 barrels. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed of rye, about 1,144,000 bushels in the manufacture of malt and spiritous liquors.

According to the census returns of 1840, the product of the country was 18,645,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.—Among the objects of culture in the United States, maize, or Indian corn takes precedence in the scale of crops, as it is best adapted to the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. When due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, and cultivated in a proper soil, it may be accounted as a sure crop in almost every portion of the habitable globe, between the forty-fourth degree of north latitude and a corresponding parallel south. Besides its production in this country, its principal culture is limited to Mexico, the West Indies, most of the States of South America, France, Spain, Portugal, Lombardy, and Southern and Central Europe generally. It is also cultivated with success in northern, southern and western Africa, India. China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, the groups of the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and numerous other ocean isles.

Although there has been much written on the eastern origin of this grain, it did not grow in that part of Asia watered by the Indus, at the time of Alexander the Great's expedition, as it is not among the productions of the country, mentioned by Nearchus, the commander of the fleet; neither is it noticed by Arian, Diodorus, Columella, nor any other ancient author; and even as late as 1491, the year before Columbus discovered America, Juan di Cuba, in his "Ortus Sanitatis," makes no mention of it. It has never been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus, or pyramid; nor has it ever been represented in any ancient painting, sculpture, or work of art except in America. But in this country, according to Garcilaso de la Vega, one of the ancient Peruvian historians, the palace gardens of the Incas in Peru were ornamented with maize, in gold and silver, with all the grains, spikes, stalks, and leaves; and, in one instance, in the "garden of gold and silver," there was an entire corn-field, of considerable size, representing the maize in its exact and natural shape—a proof no less of the wealth of the Incas, than their veneration for this important grain.

In further proof of the American origin, it may be stated that this plant is still found growing in a wild state, from the Rocky Mountains, in North America, to the humid forests of Paraguay, where, instead of having each grain nakod, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is completely covered with glumes, or husks. It is, furthermore, a well authenticated fact, that maize was found in a state of cultivation by the aborigines in the island of Cuba, on its discovery by Columbus, as well as in most other places in America, first explored by Americans.

The first successful attempt to cultivate the grain in North America by the English, occurred on James river in Virginia, in 1708. It was undertaken by the colonists sent over by the London company, who adopted the mode then practiced by the natives, which, with some modifications, has been pursued throughout this country ever since. The yield at that time, is represented to have been from two hundred to more than one thousand fold. The same increase was noted by the early settlers in Illinois. The present yield east of the Rocky Mountains, when judiciously cultivated, varies from 20 to 135 bushels to an acre.

The varieties of Indian corn are very numerous, exhibiting every grade of size, color and conformation, between the "chubby reed" that grows on the shores of Lake Superior—the gigantic stalk of the Ohio Valley—the tiny ears, with flint, closely clinging grains of Canada—the brilliant, rounded little pearl—the bright red grains and white cob of the eight-rowed hæmalite—the swelling ears of the big white and yellow gourd seed of the South. From the flexibility of this plant, it may be acclimatized, by gradual cultivation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada to Brazil; but its character, in either case, is somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the result. The blades of the plant are of great value as food for stock, and is an article but rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering the agricultural products of the southern and southwestern States especially.

The increase of production, from 1840 to 180, was 214,000,000 bushels, equal to 56 per cent.

The production of New England has advanced from 6,993,000 to 10,377.000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels, nearly fifty per cent. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, increased 20,812,000 bushels, more than fifty per cent. In the production of this crop no State has retrograded. Ohio, which, in 1840, occupied the fourth place as a corn-producing State, now ranks as the first. Kentuky is second, Illinois third, Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 2,000,00(to 5,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of one hundred and sixty per cent. in ten years.

Of the numerous varieties some are best adapted to the Southern States, while others are better suited for the Northern and Eastern. Those generally cultivated in the former are the Southern big and small yellow, the Southern big and small white flint, the yellow Peruvian, and the Virginian white gourd seed. In the more Northerly and Easterly States, they cultivate the golden Sioux or Northern yellow flint, the King Philip or eight-rowed yellow, the Canadian early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour, and the Rhode Island white flint.

The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle and Western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount exported from South Carolina, in 1748, was 39,308 bushels; from North Carolina, in 1753, 61,580 bushels; from Georgia, in 1755, 600 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the revolution, annually 600,000 bushels; from Philadelphia, in 1765–'66, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels.

The total amount exported from this country in 1770, was 578,349 bushels; in 1791, 2,064,936 bushels, 351,695 of which were Indian meal; in 1800, 2,032,435 bushels, 338,108 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140,960 bushels, 86,744 of which were meal. In 1820–'21, there were exported 607,277 bushels of corn, and 131,6[illegible] barrels of Indian meal; in 1830–'31, 571,312 bushels of corn, and 207,604 barrels of meal; in 1840–'41, 535,727 bushels of corn, and 232,284 barrels of meal; in 1845–'46, 1,286,068 bushels of corn, 298,790 barrels of meal; in 1846–'47, 16,326,050 bushels of corn, and 948,060 barrels of meal; in 1850–'51, 3,426,811 bushels of corn; and 203,622 barrels of meal. More than eleven millions of bushels of Indian corn were consumed in 1850 in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

According to the census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels.

OATS.—The oat, when considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to live stock may be regarded as one of the most important crops we produce. Its history is highly interesting, from the circumstance that while in many portions of Europe it is formed into meal, it forms an important aliment for man; one sort at least has been cultivated from the days of Pliny, on account of its fitness as an article of diet for the sick. The country of its origin is somewhat uncertain, though the most common variety is said to be indigenous to the island of Juan Fernandez. Another oat, resembling the cultivated variety, is also found growing wild in California.

This plant was introduced into the North American Colonies soon after their settlement by the English. It was sown by Gosnold on the Elizabeth Islands in 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622; and in Virginia by Berkley, prior to 1648.

The oat is a hardy grain, and is suited to climates too hot or too cold either for wheat or rye. Indeed, its flexibility is so great, that it is cultivated with success in Bengal, as low as latitude twenty-five degrees north, but refuses to yield profitable crops as we approach the equator. It flourishes remarkably well when due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, throughout the inhabited parts of Europe, the northern and central portions of Asia, Australia, Southern and Northern Africa, the cultivated regions of nearly all North America, and a large portion of South America.

In this country the growth of the oat is confined principally to the Middle, Western and Northern States. The varieties cultivated are the common white, the black, the gray, the imperial, the Hopetown, the Polish, the Egyptian, and the potato oat. The yield of the common varieties varies from forty to ninety bushels and upwards, per acre, and weighing from twenty-five to fifty pounds to the bushel. The Egyptian oat is cultivated south of Tennessee, which, after being sown in autumn, and fed off by stock in winter and spring, yields from ten to twenty bushels per acre. In the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors, oats enter but lightly, and their consumption for this purpose does not exceed 60,000 bushels annually in the United States.

The oat, like rye, never has entered much into our foreign commerce, as the domestic consumption has always been nearly equal to the quantity produced. The annual average exports for several years preceding 1817, were 70,000 bushels.

By the census returns of 1840 it will be seen that the total produce of the United States was 123,071,341 bushels; of 1850, 146,678,879 bushels.

MARRIAGES. A practice prevails in the publication of marriages to announce that Miss A. married Mr. B. It may be a species of gallantry to name the lady first, but it is entirely out of place. She does not marry the man—the man marries her. The woman only consents that he should take her; and in consequence of this willingness on her part to take upon herself all the cares of wedded life, the husband is required to cherish and protect her. The wife agrees to love, honor and obey, which are only promises continued on the good conduct of the husband. The scriptures mention that he took unto himself a wife; but we never heard it said that she took unto herself a husband. When Jacob set on his travels in search of a wife, he found Rachel at the well drawing water for the family. He stood on no ceremony. He did not wait for the usual salutation of the day, or a formal introduction, but forthwith kissed her, "and lifted up his voice and wept." The joy that overwhelmed him in finding such a pretty girl in the wilderness, gushed forth in a torrent of tears. All the while Rachel was passive. She made no advances. She did not kiss Jacob, nor did she coyly resent the liberties he had taken. Here we have the negative consent—the submission of females, and the successful and decided advances of the gentlemen; for Jacob was a gentleman of wealth and distinction. We should not therefore say in our journals that the lady married the gentleman.

[From De Bow's Review.]

FLORIDA—KEY WEST—THE WRECKERS—FISHERIES, Etc., Etc.

Florida, as regards population, is the smallest of the thirty-one States; her white population being only 47,120, and her slave 39,341. A Spanish settlement was made within the limits of the State nearly fifty years previous to the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia. Fort Marion, in the city of St. Augustine, is certainly one of the oldest in the United States, having been finished in 1756, in the reign of Ferdinand the VIth; and St. Augustine is the most venerable city in the Union, having been settled forty-three years before Jamestown, Va., by the British.

Key-West is an island at the southern point of the Peninsula of Florida, and belongs to the Archipelago which beautify the Florida coast and the entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is the southermost settlement in the United States, and, by its position, is the *Key* of the United States to the Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico. This island has so long been connected with scenes of maritime disaster and *wrecking*, that its reputation abroad has been associated, very generally and unjustly, with barbarous violence and *quasi* piracy.

It is, however, one of the most attractive "beauty-spots" resting upon the surface of the ocean—with a climate more salubrious, healthful, and remedial, than any other *spot* upon this continent, and with a population characterized by as much intelligence, accomplishments, honesty, industry and morality, as that of any other portion of the Union.

Key-West is the most populous town in the State of Florida, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It has 650 houses, 26 stores, 10 warehouses, 4 churches, (Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist,) court-house, jail, custom-house, marine-hospital, commodious military barracks, a fort in the process of construction, on which $360,000 has been expended, and requiring over a million more to complete it. It has 27 wrecking and coasting and fishing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,250 tons. The harbor is large, safe and easy of access, by different channels, for ships of 22 feet draft.

The island is four miles long by half a mile to a mile in width, making the area about 2,000 acres, including a salt-pond of some 350 acres. It is composed of a formation of coral lime-stone and sea-shells, with a sandy and rocky surface, and very little available soil. The highest elevation on the island is not over twelve feet above the level of the sea. The unoccupied parts are covered with low stunted wood and bushes, the larger trees having been prostrated by the destructive gale of 1846. The prickly pear, geranium, &c., grow luxuriantly, and the wild flowers never cease to unfold their petals—it is an ever green spot. The cocoa-nut tree, the banana, plantain, the lime, the orange, lemon, fig, tamarind, date and other tropical trees grow well where there is earth enough to sustain them, and are always found in the yards and gardens, adding greatly to the singlar beauty and attractiveness of the principal residences.

The production of culinary vegetables is unceasing—such as sweet potatoes, cabbage, beets, lettuce, cucumbers, turnips, &c. They grow best in winter, it being the wet season. The want of "mother earth," however, renders gardening expensive and the production of vegetables is limited.

The palm tree is the pride of tropical climates, and contributes more than all others, perhaps, to give a peculiar and imposing character to those regions. The family of *palms* comprises some 700 varieties, and among them the cocoa-nut tree is a majestic as well as most useful *vegetable*. In the Society Islands it grows 70 and 80 feet high—at Key-West their height is from 20 to 50 feet. The stem tapers to the top without a branch or offset, but at the summit it shoots forth 20 to 30 leaves from 15 to 20 feet long, and these hang in a graceful tuft around the top. When the branches spread out, clusters of fruit, like "bunches of bladders," cluster thickly around the body, where the branches join the trunk of the tree. Some trees bear 100, others 50 and 30 nuts, containing from one-half pint to a quart of liquor. The straight, unbranching trunk, the long and graceful leaves or branches, and the clustering fruit, give to this remarkable tree a most noticeable and singularly beautful appearance, and it furnishes timber, fuel, mats, baskets, ropes, drinking-vessels, food, beverage, strainers, bonnets, oil and bowls.

The original name of this island was *Cayo Huesson*, or *Bone Key*, from the quantity of human bones found upon it when discovered by the Spaniards. Key West is the English corruption of *Cayo Huesson*; it is, however, not the western termination of the *Reef*, there being several other islands, with Tortugas, the largest, some sixty miles distant.

Forty years ago this island was granted by the Spanish crown to John P. Salas, and in 1823 was purchased by Col. Simonton, who still resides here. In 1832 it was made a military station, and in 1845 the barracks were completed, consisting of eight commodious and airy buildings, placed on three sides of a quadrangle, opening towards the sea, each building having a piazza entirely around it. The first white female settler was Mrs. Mallory, in 1823, the mother of the present U. S. Senator from Florida. She is an intelligent, energetic woman of Irish descent, and still keeps an excellent boarding-house, for the accommodation of visitors—there being no tavern upon the island.

The population consists of emigrants from most of the States and civilized nations. There are about 300 slaves, well cared for, civil and joyous, and nearly one-half of all residents are natives of the Bahama Islands. They are called Conch-men or *Conchs*, by reason of their skill in *diving*. They are generally uneducated and ignorant of the world, but a hardy, industrious and honest race, getting their living by wrecking, fishing, sponging, turtling, diving, &c. They are employed in diving into the holds of sunken vessels, to make fast to goods; to dive under and examine the bottoms of vessels that have been injured upon the reefs; 40 or 50 feet water being regarded as good working depth. They are indeed an amphibious race, having been known to dive in 90 feet water and make fast to anchors, &c.

The principal business of Key West is derived from the salvages, commissions and perquisites of wrecking. It is not, however, as many suppose, a sort of piratical employment, but is as legitimate as any other occupation, and conducted according to well-established and legally recognized rules, for the mutual benefit of the wreckers, the wrecked and the underwriters. Those engaged in it are mostly men of wealth, character, of generous sentiments and humane impulses. The rule among wreckers is, that he who first boards the wreck has control of her until delivered into the hands of the court. He determines who, if any, shall aid him, and in what order and rate they shall share the benefits. He also decides, unless the captain selects, to whom the wrecked vessel shall be consigned. Then the whole matter is left for legal adjudication; the amount of salvage is determined by the court, and each party shares therein as promised by the wrecker who first boarded the wreck.

The award averages about one-tenth of the value of the property saved, and the commissions, expenses, &c., swell this to about one-sixth. There is annually brought into Key West about $1,250,000 of wrecked property, which leaves behind some $200,000 to be divided among captains, crews, wreckers, wharf owners, lawyers, auctioneers, shipwrights, &c., &c. It is the principal reliance of the business men of the island.

The reefs abound in *sponges*, and many persons are engaged in collecting them; it is quite a lucrative business, paying about $40 or $50 per month to each hand. About $50,000 is annually shipped. The sponges are cleansed, dried, packed, and pressed, and shipped to New York; and thence mostly sold to the French to make felt for hats.

Some 30,000 bushels of excellent salt are annually made on the island. There is a salt-pond, covering about 350 acres, the influx from the sea being regulated by a canal. There are wooden pans, as at Syracuse, and "ground pans" inclosed in stone walls and cement of various dimensions, from 40 feet square to an acre, the water being introduced into the wooden and ground pans by pumps worked by wind-mills. The salt sells, at the works, at 20 cents per bushel, and the works, which can be extended at pleasure, are now being enlarged.

The finest fish, and of many varieties, are in large quantities. "Turtling" is also a "regular business," and large exportations of the "article" are made. Turtles are taken in nets, but the *sport* is had in *turning* and *pegging* turtles. They come upon the sandy beach to deposit their eggs in the night, and at such times they are stealthily approached and turned upon their backs before they can escape to the water. "Pegging turtles" is a singular sport. A small instrument is used, not unlike and very little longer and larger than a shoemaker's pegging-awl. This is rigged harpoon-like and thrown at the turtle, and, by piercing his shell, it sticks fast, so that a turtle weighing 400 pounds is simply hauled in and secured by the use of this small pegging instrument.

At Key West the seasons glide imperceptibly into each other, exhibiting less difference in temperature than any other place in the United States. The climate is pre-eminently remedial in pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchial affections, &c., and on some other occasions I will furnish you with some useful and interesting facts in this connection, and also other items touching this "beauty-spot" upon the Florida coast. L. C. T.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

That by-gones should be by-gones, is a maxim of party policy of very general applications and perhaps, in all cases, it would be better to bury every remembrance of past feuds, so far, at least, as their bitterness is concerned; and only to recall them for the purpose of employment as beacons to guard us against falling into the same errors in the future. It is purely in this spirit, and not with any desire to excite feelings tending to crimination or recrimination, that we allude to the difficulties, and, indeed, partial failure of the Democratic party in the last election for members of the State Legislature. Few can doubt but that, had the Democratic force been united in the several counties, its aggregate majority in the General Assembly would have been such as to have rendered all intrigues in that body perfectly powerless; and, even as it was, had every member hailing as a Democrat, stood up in good faith, a very different result might have been antici, ated. These things are notorious, and our present reference to them, is simply for the purpose of using them as a warning in the approaching Congressional contest in August next, when we do sincerely hope, that the party will go forward as one man, with no divisions or dissentions, through the effects of which the Democratic strength may be weakened in the Congressional delegation, as it was last year in the members to the House of Commons of the State. All the States in which elections have been held since the great Presidential contest in November last, have shown constantly increasing majorities for the Democratic party. To this rule we have seen no exception, and we do most sincerely trust that North Carolina will not be the first State to furnish an instance of falling off. Of this, we feel confident that there is not the slightest danger, if even common prudence govern our counsels, and we be not insane enough to split among ourselves. Of this latter, we do not see much probability.

In the first District, (chiefly Outlaw's,) the difficulty, we presume, will rather be in getting a candidate into the field, than in adjusting the conflicting claims of aspirants. This District was Whig in November, but not by any means hopelessly so; and we are pleased to notice that our friends in the various Counties composing it are moving for a Convention to be held at Gatesville, at an early day, for the purpose of bringing out a suitable person as candidate, and devising other proper measures for securing the success of the party in the approaching contest. Friends with whom we have conversed, resident in Halifax and other Counties of the District, speak in a tone very far removed from desponding. They regard the chances as very fair.

In the second or Wayne district, we presume a Convention will be held. A meeting was held last week at Goldsboro', and 50 Delegates appointed to represent Wayne county therein. Messrs. Lane and Ruffin, formerly candidates under different circumstances, are prominently spoken of in connection with the nomination. Mr. Loftin, County Court Clerk of Lenoir county, is also mentioned, or has announced himself as a candidate. We presume that Mr. L. will abide the decision of a Convention. At any rate, nothing but the most culpable negligence, or unpardonable bad faith, can possibly prevent the election of a Democrat from a District in which the party majority is over two thousand. And certainly, the Democrats of the Second District are not the men from whom any wavering need be feared.

Of course, we cannot say what may yet happen, but, so far, we see no reason to suppose that there will be any Whig candidate in this District. Our own opinion is that there will not; nor, although rumours have not been wanting, have we been led to anticipate any opposition to Mr. Ashe from among the ranks of his own party. It will be time enough to discuss the course most prudent to be pursued in such case, when such case arises.

In the Fourth District, Messrs. Venable and Lewie, both Democrats, are candidates. A Convention has been talked of, but none as yet seems to be decided upon. Mr. Lewis is spoken of as a gentleman of highly respectable character and talents; Mr. Venable is, of course, well known, and his friends seem confident of his re-election. The District is Democratic by over two thousand. There seems to be no idea of Whig opposition, upon which, perhaps, may depend the calling of a Convention.

The Fifth District contains a Whig majority of some eighteen to ninteen hundred, and is of course conceded to that party. Something, perhaps, might be done towards paving the way for the future by reducing the majority; but as matters now stand, there is little grounds to hope for the present. In the Sixth District, however, the majority is not over a thousand, and our friends, many of them at least, think there is room for exertion and a reasonable hope of success. This District is, in a great measure, that represented in the last Congress by Joseph P. Caldwell, a very respectable gentleman, who, although a Whig, could not support Gen. Scott; he took no active part in the contest in any way. What may yet be done, remains to be seen. Whether Mr. Caldwell will again be a candidate, or whether, if a candidate, he will not encounter opposition from the Scott wing of his own party, we cannot say, but presume that the course of the Democrats will be influenced very considerably by events which may occur. They would certainly prefer Mr. Caldwell to an ultra Scott Whig, and most certainly a good and true Democrat to either. The Seventh District we set down as Democratic. It is beyond question, and nothing is requisite but proper action on the part of our friends, to elect triumphantly the candidate of our party. We have seen some of our old friends from that region, and they coincide with us in the belief. Public opinion in the upper part of the District—at least so far as we can judge from private conversation and the tone of the democratic press—points to Burton Craig, Esq., of Salisbury, as the Democratic candidate. If selected as such, Mr. Crag will, no doubt, do his duty, and arouse and bring out the whole strength of the party. James Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, late Superintendent of the Mint there, will, in all probability, be his Whig competitor. In the Seventh District, as being the most nearly balanced, the greatest amount of caution will be necessary, and it will be requisite to unite and cooperate thoroughly. If this be done, the result will be certain victory.

Since the preceding paragraph was penned, we have received the Charlotte papers, and learn from them that Messrs. Craig and Osborne declared themselves candidates at Union Court last week. They are, therefore, fairly in the field, and are able, worthy champions of their respective parties. Of Mr. Craig's success, we have very little doubt.

A dead set will unquestionably be made upon Mr. Clingman, in the Mountain District, by the Scott wing of the Whig party, and no pains will be spared or effort unessayed to defeat him. Col. Gaither is already in the field. For many reasons, we hope that the Democrats will not run a candidate. Mr. C., in many of the most essential points, assimilates very closely to our views of political othodoxy, and, although in others he does not, and we should by all means prefer an up and down Democrat, still he is so far preferable to a Scott Whig at least such a whig as would attack him for his course in the late Presidential struggle, and the chances for electing a Democrat in that District are so precarious, that we think prudence alone would avoid the risk of electing Mr. Gaither, by such a division of the State Rights forces as the running of a Democratic candidate might produce. Mr. Clingman has a far higher order of talents, and much greater personal popularity than his Scott opponet. A correspondent of the Rutherford Banner hints at Maj. Stokes, Democrat, as likely to come out. We hope, under the circumstances, he will not.

A great victory has a tendeney to lead to the disorganization of the forces which achieved it, by giving currency to the impression that vigilance is no longer necesary, nor full effort required. This must be guarded against. As for the effect of official patronage, ane way or the other, we attach far less importance to it than most people do. To the great mass of the people, it is a matter of very little concern, whether the recipient of such or such an office be this or that man, so they feel assured that the office will be administered properly, and in accordance with the principles which contain the real vitality of the party. Such, at least, is our view of the matter, and we think it is about right. The great popular impulses which produce political revolutions are altogether independent of the office-holding or seeking influence, since, as a general rule, we believe that this influence is brought to bear about as strongly and effectively on the side of the defeated as of the victorious party. In our State politics, certainly, federal appointments should not be allowed to possess any weight, for their doing so would strike directly and heavily at the independence of the States.

But we have exceeded our limits. The time is not one for active, electioneering or public excitement, but favorable, rather, to a calm review and candid examination of our position.

Wilmington Journal.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND General Produce Brokers,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

OFFER their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

HENRY V. NIEMEYER. JAMES C. WHITE.
April 7th, 1853. 41 3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime, 150 bbls. S. F. Flour, 12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders, 10,000 lbs. Virginia Cured Family Bacon, 50 packages Refined Sugar.

Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va. April 14, 1853. 43—3m.

ROBERTS'S
COPPER, TIN AND STOVE DEPOT,
ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

IN STORE, a large and varied assortment of all kinds of COPPER and TIN Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard for steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purpores, Metallic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, &c., Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it, Shower Baths *and Bathing* Apparatus, of all the newest and most approved *patterns*.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

PETER W. HINTON,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 9, ROANOKE SQUARE.
NORFOLK, VA.

LIBERAL advancements on consignments of Merchandize.

Merchandize forwarded with despatch.

REFERENCES.

Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh,
J. B. G. Roulhac, Esq., Raleigh,
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w.6m.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April 19, 1853. 44—1y.

Cheap, Cheap.

AT the Subscriber's, 5 bbls. Mercer Potatoes, (in the best order, as well for eating as planting,) at $3 per barrel, or $1 25 per bushel to close sales.

F. MAHLER.
Raleigh, April 18th, 1853. 44—

RECEIVED this day,
Apple Green Florence,
" " Marcelline,
" " French Crape.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 18th, 1853. 44—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Embr'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Candles.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1853.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

On Tuesday evening last the citizens of Raleigh were honored with a visit by delegations from Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Baltimore, to unite with them in celebrating the completion of the Gaston and Weldon Railroad.

About four P. M. the Committee of Arrangements, with a number of citizens, proceeded to the Huntsville Depot, where they met the train of cars well filled with our visitors. As the cars approached three cheers were given for our guests, and then three more for Ex-President Tyler, who was on board. The delegations were welcomed by Mr. Branch, the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Road; and at the Raleigh Depot they were welcomed to the hospitalities of the City by Mr. Haywood, the Intendant. Replies were made on behalf of our guests by Mr. Allyn, of Norfolk, Mr. Hume, of Portsmouth. and Mr. Suydenstriker, of Baltimore. And then, amid the firing of cannon and the spirit-stirring music of the Navy Band from Norfolk, the delegations proceeded to their quarters at the various Hotels of the place.

At eight o'clock P. M. the company sat down to an excellent Dinner at the Yarbrough House. Ex-Governor Manly presided, with Ex-President Tyler and Dr. Collins, the President of the Seaboard Road on his right, and His Excellency Gov. Reid, on his left. He was assisted by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Maj. C. L. Hinton, Hon. John H. Bryan, L. O'B. Branch, Esq., and William D. Haywood, Esq., as Vice Presidents.

We have not been able, in the very agreeable and animating "noise and confusion" which necessarily prevailed from the large number present, to obtain a copy of the regular toasts; but thirteen were given, and Ex-President Tyler was first called out. He alluded to the pleasure which the excursion had afforded him, and spoke in the most complimentary terms of North Carolina. He was frequently and most enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Tyler was personally a stranger to most of our citizens, and there was a general anxiety to see and hear him. He fully sustained his high reputation as an orator.

Gov. Reid was next called out, and spoke briefly and appropriately, and concluded by calling for his "illustrious predecessor" Gov. Manly, (the President,) who responded briefly and in his happiest manner. The repartee between these distinguished gentlemen was capital, and occasioned the best feeling and the liveliest applause.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner, one of the Vice Presidents, was called up in response to a toast complimentary to Norfolk. He spoke for some twenty minutes in good taste and with much pertinency, and took his seat amid warm applause. Mr. Suydenstriker, of the Baltimore City Councils, also responded to a sentiment, and proved himself an admirable table-orator, his remarks being received with cordial plaudits. He concluded with a reference to the inimitable letter of Mrs. Tyler to the Duchess of Sutherland and other English ladies, toasting the former as "an honor to her sex, her husband, and her country." This was received with loud and long-continued applause, and Mr. Tyler was again brought to his feet, and responded in terms which again "brought down the house."

The Hon. John H. Bryan, one of the Vice Presidents, who was more immediately surrounded by the Baltimore delegation, also spoke in response to a sentiment, and in the course of his remarks referred in glowing terms to Portsmouth, Norfolk, and to the City of "monuments and of men," and to the gratification which all experienced at the presence of so many worthy representatives from these places.

The Railroad Presidents—Mr. Branch, of the Gaston, and Dr. Collins, of the Seaboard—responded happily to calls made upon them; but the noble works over which they preside, speak for them, and are the proudest monuments to their energy, management, and skill.

Mr. Jones, of the Baltimore Argus, Mr. Davis, connected with the Norfolk press, and Mr. Gales, of the Register, also spoke in brief but appropriate terms in response to calls made upon them; and Dr. Smith, Senator from Suffolk in the Virginia Assembly, being called for, also responded.

The company retired between eleven and twelve, after having spent several hours in a manner which appeared to be highly gratifying to all. About three hundred sat down, at least two hundred from Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.

Among the guests were Captains Brooke and Doughty of the Marine Corps, and Lieutenants Watson and Peter U. Murphy, of the Navy—the latter a son of the late Judge Murphy, and a wholesouled North Carolinian.

On Wednesday morning our guests returned, accompanied by over a hundred of our citizens on a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth, where they have no doubt been received and entertained in the most hospitable manner.

During his stay Ex-President Tyler was the guest of His Excellency Gov. Reid.

We hope to be able by our next issue to present a full account of the celebration in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Reporters were here from the Baltimore Sun office, and we may expect a good report from that paper of the entire excursion.

☞ By an act of Congress passed at the last session, regulating District Attorney's, Clerk's, and Marshal's fees, the per diem of Jurors in the United States' Courts was raised to $2; and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile going to and returning from Court; the pay of witnesses $1 50 per day, and mileage the same as Jurors.

The Knickerbocker. We have received the January, February, March and April numbers of this interesting and valuable magazine. "What can be had for five dollars"—recently published in this paper—includes the Knickerbocker, which is alone worth the money. The articles are all original and of an elevated stamp. The Home Journal, Knickerbocker and Musical Times-can all be had for one year for $5. Address Dyer and Willis, 257 Broadway, New York.

DEATH OF COL. KING.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Col. William Rufus King, Vice President of the United States. He died on the evening of the 18th of April, at his residence in Alabama. The event has been for some time expected.

Col. King was a native of North Carolina, and one of the most distinguished of her sons. His character will long be cherished in the memories of our people.

We copy the following sketch of the illustrious deceased from the last Washington Union:

"Colonel King was born on the 9th of April, 1786, in Sampson county, North Carolina. After completing his education at the University of his native State, he became a student of law in the office of William Duffy, of Fayetteville. At the age of twenty he was elected a representative of his native county in the Legislature of the State. At twenty-four he was chosen a representative in Congress from the Wilmington district, and of the party which advocated and supported the war of 1812 he was a zealous and consistent member. In the spring of 1816 he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, and accompanied William Pinckney, of Maryland, as secretary of legation, first to Naples and then to St. Petersburg, to which courts Mr. Pinckney was sent as minister plenipotentiary. On his return to the United States, in the winter of 1818-'19, Mr. King fixed his residence in Dallas county, in the then Territory of Alabama. He was elected a member of the convention to establish a State government, and was appointed on the committee to frame a constitution. With the Hon. John W. Walker, he was elected one of the first two Senators who represented Alabama in the Congress of the United States. In 1823, in 1828, in 1834, and in 1840, he was re-elected to the Senate. In 1844 he accepted the mission to France, with the especial object of facilitating the annexation of Texas. He was remarkably successful in his mission, having by his skill and prudence entirely prevented the opposition of the French government to that measure. In 1848 he was made Senator from Alabama, by appointment of the Governor, to fill a vacancy occastoned by the resignation of the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, sent minister to Russia. In 1849 he was elected by the Legislature for a full term of six years. In 1850, on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, he was unanimously chosen President of the Senate. By the Baltimore Convention of the 2d June, 1852, he was made the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and was elected to that office by the people in the ensuing November. In the winter of 1851-'52 Col. King began to suffer from a pulmonary affection, which gradually grew so alarming in its symptoms that he was advised to seek alleviation in a tropical climate. Accordingly, in the month of February he sought repose and relief in the island of Cuba; but discovering that his disease was fatal, he determined to die in his own land. In our issue of yesterday we gave an account of his return to Mobile. His wasting strength barely survived the journey to his home in the country. Scarcely had he crossed the threshhold of his house when he sank in the repose of death.

Colonel King was never married; but throughout life, as in the struggle with death, he enjoyed the affectionate regard and kind ministrations of the most attached friends and relatives. He was of a nature to win the warmest regard of his personal friends, and to command the respect of all. Of sound judgment, magnanimous heart, intrepid courage, and the nicest sense of honor, he was the very model of a gentleman. Just in all his relations with the world, courteous and conciliatory in his manners, generous in his impulses, he lived a life of unusual length and responsibility, without incurring the blemish of a solitary reproach on his honor. The country has produced no man whose character can better bear the severest scrutiny. As a statesman, his qualities were rather safe and solid than splendid and dazzling. Soundness of judgment, fertility of resource, a penetrating sagacity, an inflexible fidelity to principle, prudence and caution, gave him that weight in counsel and that control of others which the more brilliant, but less useful, intellect can never command. His public life was an uninterrupted series of successes. No man enjoyed in larger measure the confidence of those who were capable of appreciating his worth, as is attested by his repeated election to the Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate, and by the high esteem of every eminent statesman of every party in the country. When a man of such unsullied character, of such solid worth, and of such great influence with the country, falls in the discharge of the high function of Vice President, the nation may well mourn its loss. Of genius, capacity, and experience in the public service, the country may feel no want; but where shall we find another in whom are united so much of integrity, honor, magnanimity, discretion, sagacity, courtesy, and sound ability as were blended in the character and illustrated in the career of William Rufus King—the chivalrous gentleman and the spotless patriot."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our readers are already aware, says the Washington Union, that the managers of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations some time ago appointed Colonel George W. Hughes, of Maryland, its agent in Europe to further its designs. No better selection could have been made; for to eminent scientific attainments and high personal character Colonel Hughes adds all those attributes which would win consideration abroad and enable him to acomplish the objects of his mission. A letter received by the last steamer contains the following mention of his movements, which we lay before our readers as a matter of public interest:

"Colonel Hughes, in the prosecution of his important duties, starts to-morrow for Berlin and Vienna. The 'Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations' in New York was singularly fortunate in securing such services as he is so efficiently and judiciously performing. Unaided by the legation of the United States at this metropolis, through which he ought to have been promptly and formally presented, he obtained through other channels a private audience at the Court of the Tuileries, where, to my knowledge, he made a most favorable impression upon Louis Napoleon, not only as concerned himself, but also in behalf of the great object of his mission—his bearing being that of a straightforward democrat, adorned by the elegant simplicity of deportment characteristic of the American gentleman. Maryland—indeed, the Union—has cause to be proud of such sons.

The articles which are to be forwarded to the American Crystal Palace—of exquisite skill and rare perfection of workmanship—by the French government will likely, upon the delicately-expressed suggestions of Colonel Hughes to the Emperor, be conveyed to their destination in a first-class steamship-of-war, under the superintendence of a special commissioner.

Our ingenious and enterprising countrymen will repair to New York, I am quite confident, even from the most distant points, prepared to profit by all that science, art, and untiring laboring in this hemisphere there exhibits to the public view. They may learn much that will contribute to accelerate the majestic destiny of that republic, whose infancy is overshadowing the mightiest autocracies that have ever been permitted by indulgent people to exist. While they will not fail to admire all that is beautiful, let them benefit by all that is valuable and useful."

Courtesies. The connection between the Sea Board & Roanoke, and the Raleigh & Gaston Roads having just been completed, afforded a fine opportunity for the interchange of courtesies between the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth and Raleigh. Norfolk and Portsmouth, therefore, went down on yesterday to call upon Raleigh, and Raleigh to-day accompanies Norfolk and Portsmouth home again. This is all right. The interchange of these courtesies keeps up the friendship of communities. We like these neighborly civilities. *Wilmington Herald.*

We regret to learn that the Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of Washington, one of the oldest ministers of the Presbyterian church in the U. S., died on Monday, at his residence in Washington. He was a highly esteemed, and most excellent man. *Rich. Eng.*

THAT FARWELL BUSINESS.

The last Asheville News thus fixes, beyond dispute, the Farwell sin upon Hyman of the Spectator:

"An Eagle Come to Judgment! The principal effort of the editor of the Spectator since his advent to this place, has been to create a prejudice against Mr. Clingman and to exculpate himself from the charge of free soilism, which has followed him from Wisconsin. His readers will no doubt have observed how lamely he has succeeded in the first of these undertakings, and we propose now to show them how utterly impotent are all his excuses and palliations of his connection with the abolition party during his editorial career in Wisconsin.

It will be remembered by those who have seen our statement of Mr. Hyman's defence on this point, and by those who have access to the refreshing columns of the Spectator itself, that that gentleman has said that when he ascertained that Farwell was certainly a freesoiler, he changed from a positive to a negative supporter of that pink of abolitionists. Let facts be submitted to a candid world:

On the 9th of October, 1851, Mr. Farwell, who had been nominated for Governor by a Convention of which Mr. Hyman says he was a *protesting* member, wrote to Mr. Durke, a free soil member of Congress, as follows:

"Milwaukee City, Oct. 9, '51.

Hon. Chas. Durkee—Dear Sir: Yours of the 4th instant is received. In answer to your inquiries in regard to my views on the subject of slavery, I reply frankly that I am utterly opposed to the extension of slavery, and to the increase of slave States. I am also in favor of the abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Respectfully yours,

L. J. FARWELL.

On the 6th of October, before Farwell's letter was written, Mr. Hyman has his name as a candidate for Governor at the head of his columns thus:

For Governor:
LEONARD J. FARWELL,
Of Dane County.

On the 29th of October, however, *only six days before the election*, we find in a copy of Mr. Hyman's paper, which we have now before us, a republication of this odious letter of Mr, Farwell's, with some editorial remarks, in which, after expressing his dissent in some particulars from the views contained in the letter, he says:

"In what we have said, we do not wish to be understood as advising any Whig to vote against Mr. Farwell—we have only wished to state his position as we understand it; so our readers may be able to vote intelligently."

In another part of this same delectable sheet, we find a short article headed "Last Call," in which occurs the following instance of Mr. Hyman's *negative* support of an abolitionist:

"We trust that no Whig will feel so indifferent as to stay away from the polls. One vote very frequently decides the most important elections. How will a Whig feel if it should turn out that for the want of his vote the Whig ticket is defeated. Then let every whig rally. Let him vote himself, and then be sure that his neighbor will "go and do likewise."

Advising, six days before the election, every man to go himself and vote for Farwell, and then be sure that his neighbor "will go and do likewise," this disciple of grammar considers giving an abolitionist negative support!

But the cream of all is to come yet. In this very paper of the 29th October, the last one he issued before the election, in a column side by side with the abolition letter of Farwell, we find him endorsing that gentleman and his sentiments with a style of typography and a display of Eagles that our establishment can afford but a poor imitation of. On the 8th and the 22d of October, when giving Farwell the abolitionist merely a positive support, he was content to display his name at the head of his columns in the modest manner above shown; but six days before the election, and in his last issue, when he was giving Farwell a negative supppprt, we find his name in large type extending over two or three columns, headed by a large Eagle with the star and stripes in his claws. The following is only a faint imitation:

WHIG TICKET.

To the Polls! To the Polls!!

For Governor,
LEON. J. FARWELL,
Of Dane County.

This is the gentleman who *Farwellized* in Wisconsin, returned to Edgecombe, and then went all the way to Buncombe to write Thomas L. Clingman out of Congress! The truth is, Mr. Hyman might as well yield the point and throw himself on the public mercy. The Whig submissionists will forgive him, of course, whether he asks forgiveness or not; and the people generally may, provided he calls for quarters as it is his interest and duty to do, at once. Observe how warm he is:

"We now say, once for all—any man who says we are, or ever was a Freesoiler, or an Abolitionist, is an infamous Liar, and a Scoundrel—a liar, because such a statement is unmitigatingly false—a scoundrel, because the charge is made at least maliciously, if not with a knowledge of its falsity. Any man who prefers such a charge against us is invited to put this in his pipe and smoke it."

Our cotemporary of the News pronounces the above "funny" and "*saltpeterish.*" So do we.

Petersburg. Last week we paid this City a visit, on business; and as we had a great deal to do and but little time to do it in, we only saw what came under our immediate observation, if we except one small fire which we went to see, some distance from the business part of the town, and the Engines that had gone there to put the fire out, and the immense crowd of people that had been brought forth there by occasion of the fire. The Engines played beautifully upon the fire and the buildings adjoining; and consequently only one small workshop and some little timber was consumed by the flames.

While in Petersburg, we were able to learn by conversing with Merchants and from observation, that Petersburg has an upward tendency, and is rapidly improving; and that all those engaged in business are doing well and some of them making fortunes. We like to see Petersburg improve, and her Merchants prosper. The people there are industrious and enterprising, and they deserve patronage. We are well acquainted with many of the business men of the place and know them to be honorable and high-minded. *Halifax Republican.*

A correspondent of the Republic mentions that the clerks recently removed from the Department of the Interior were notified of their dismissal by printed letters, which he considers an ominous circumstance, indicating an intention to carry on a wholesale business. If there is any impropriety in using printed circulars for such a purpose, the responsibility must rest with the late administration, inasmuch as the identical blanks made use of in the Interior Department were printed four years ago for the use of Mr. Ewing; and when they were found a few days since, a proper regard for economy required that they should not be thrown away, but be made serviceable. We have not been informed how many of the Ewing blanks have been found, and we cannot, therefore, say whether the supply will equal the demand; but surely no good whig will object to a style of address which was adopted by the Taylor cabinet. *Washington Union.*

General Santa Anna in Mexico. General Santa Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, was conducted through a triumphal arch erected on the grand plaza, from whence he was escorted to the church, where a solemn *te deum* was performed. During the night there were illuminations, fireworks and numerous serenades. On the following day he issued a manifesto to the nation, in which he assures the Mexicans that he is resolved to devote all his energies to his country, and implores them to forget past differences and rally to sustain him. He begs his enemies to be assured that he presents the hand of friendship to them, and to all the Mexican people; that he shall cultivate relations of friendship with all nations, though he will at all times uphold the national honor. The army at whose head, he says, he placed himself to repel an "inimical invasion," and with which he says he has so often fought, is also implored to listen to his counsels, in order that they may still have country, national honor and a name they will not be ashamed to own.

Landing of the Vice President. Yesterday morning, at 12 o'clock, the steamer Junior, Captain Armstrong, brought up Vice President King and his accompanying relatives from the steamer Fulton, which remains at her anchorage near Dog River Bar. They were landed on Government street wharf, where an immense assemblage of citizens had gathered to witness the debarkation. Col. King came forward supported by two of the officers of the Fulton, and was conducted to a carriage provided for the purpose. He appeared to be extremely feeble and attenuated, though he bore his head erect, and his eyes glanced around seemingly with a sad, though pleased interest, to find himself on the soil of his beloved Alabama—the Land of Rest.

There was a profound sensation in the large crowd present, as they gazed upon the form of the venerable statesman and patriot, thus enfeebled by the heavy hand of disease—thus stricken by arrows of sickness, in the midst of the honors which the nation has so recently bestowed upon him—and the sad countenances, the uncovered brows, and the mute decorum of all testified to the deep solicitude and sympathy which universally prevailed. The sad spectacle repressed the cordial and enthusiastic cheers which would have otherwise greeted our illustrious fellow citizen upon his return to the emporium of the State which has so long cherished him as her favorite son.

During the progress of the Junior up the bay, with the national flag displayed at her jack staff, the State Artillery fired the Vice President's salute of seventeen guns.

Col. King, with his family, was immediately conducted to the Battle House, where he now has most pleasant and desirable rooms. It is, we understand, his intention to remain some days in this city. We trust that the fine weather now prevailing may alleviate his disease, and give him some slight increase of strength. For some days before leaving Cuba the influence of the climate there was not so favorable as had been hoped, but his passags to this port did not increase his debility.

Though our citizens are not, under the circumstances, permitted to make any public demonstration of their regard for their distinguished countryman, yet they have thought it proper and becoming to testify to Lieutenant Murray, and the other officers of the Fulton, their gratitude and esteem for the kindness, courtesy, and attention, which those officers have extended to Col. King during his presence upon that vessel. With this view, arrangements are on foot, we understand, to tender to them a public dinner.

The Fulton will remain but to-day, we believe, in our waters, and then proceeds to take her regular station in the service. *Mobile Register, April 12.*

Col. King had to be assisted to the carriage, when he was driven to the Battle House, where the most comfortable apartments had been procured for him. He is very feeble, and there is no probability he will ever pass again from Alabama. It is a solace to him to have been able to reach here alive, to die among his friends and kindred. He has the sincere and universal sympathy of our people, and if human power or affection could avail, the fated hour of his removal, hence would be long deferred. *Mobile Ado.*

Death of Vice-President King. Intelligence of the death of the Hon. William Rufus King, Vice President of the United States, at his late residence in Alabama, reached this city by telegraph, yesterday. He expired on Monday evening, but a few hours after reaching Cahawba. The event has been anticipated during a period of decline which manifested itself in very serious inroads upon his health soon after the adjournment of Congress in 1852. And, at the time of his election to the exalted station which he occupied at the time of his death, doubts were expressed whether he would ever assume the honors and active duties of his office. The circumstances under which his inauguration took place are fresh in the minds of our readers; they were tinged with the melancholy of that event which we now record, and whose shadow, at the time, fell distinctly and solemnly upon the scene.

Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1786. He was consequently about 67 years of age. He entered public life before he had attained his 21st year, when he was chosen by the people of Sampson county to represent them in the Legislature of his native State. At the age of 24, in 1810, he was elected by the people of the district of his residence to the Twelfth Congress, which held its first session in the autumn of 1811. It was that Congress which declared war with Great Britain; and for that measure of the Democratic or Republican party, Mr. King voted, as well as for the various acts for carrying on the war with vigor. He was re-elected to Congress in 1813 and 1815, remaining a member until a year after peace was restored. In 1816 he resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of receiving the appointment of Secretary of Legation to Mr. William Pickney, Minister of both Naples and St. Petersburg. During his two years residence in Europe, Mr. King became well acquainted with the affairs of the continental governments, and the condition and character of the people.

Returning from Europe, Mr. King soon after removed from North Carolina, to the territory of Alabama, in 1818, and assisted in the framing of the same, previous to its admission into the Union as a State. He was chosen by the legislature one of the first senators from Alabama, (John W. Walker being his colleague,) and took his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1819. He continued a member of that body for over twenty-four consecutive years, having been re-elected in 1823, 1829, 1835, and 1841. He resigned his seat in the spring of 1844, in consequence of being offered the mission of France by President Tyler, which appointment he accepted mainly with a view of preventing the joint protest of France and England against the then pending annexation of Texas. He was the early and decided friend of that great stroke of policy which secured to the people of this country the control of all the good cotton lands not lying within the old boundaries of the confederation of the purchase of Louisiana.

On accepting the mission Mr. King departed forthwith to fulfil it. Louis Philippe discussed the subject with Mr. King, and became satisfied that the projected protest would not avert annexation. The French king finally declared that "he would do nothing hostile to the United States, or which could give to her just cause of offence." By the means of Mr. King's mission, England was isolated, and her plan of protest against the annexation of Texas was abandoned. In November, 1846, Mr. King, having obtained permission to resign his office of Ambassador, returned to the United States. In 1848 he was again appointed United States Senator from Alabama, in place of Arthur Bagby, sent to Russia; and in 1849 he was elected by the Legislature for the full term of six years.

In 1850, Mr. Fillmore, the Vice President having succeeded to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Taylor, Mr. King was chosen by the Senate their President *pro tem.*, a place he had held in former years, from 1838 to 1841. It is unnecessary to state the particulars of Mr. King's nomination by the Democratic Convention in June last, and his triumphant election to the Vice Presidency. Being compelled to leave the country for the benefit of his health, he resigned his seat in the Senate during the late session. Mr. King entered political life as a follower of Mr. Jefferson, and has always been opposed to the exercise of implied powers by Congress. He was considered one of the champions of Southern State Rights in the various controversies which have risen in Congress on the tariff, slavery and internal improvements. He has never been married. His residence in Alabama for many years has been at Selma, on the Alabama river. *Baltimore Sun.*

His Honor Judge Ellis, is this week holding the Superior Court for this County. There is a great deal of business on the docket, and we have no doubt an Extra Term will be found necessary to clear the Docket. Judge Ellis dispatches business with promptness and acceptability, and bids fair to gain an enviable reputation in his responsible office.

The new Solicitor, A. W. Burton, Esq., is a good officer. We felt some interest in knowing something of Mr. Burton, as some gentlemen were disposed to complain of his election. Lawyers of respectability, and gentlemen having business in the Courts, assure us that he is an able, faithful and prompt officer. If the Legislature never makes any worse selection, no body will have reason to grumble. *Ash. News.*

The New York Horse Market. The editor of the Agriculturist having taken some pains to collect information in relation to the horse trade in New York city, says that horses are generally ten per cent. dearer than they were last Spring, and thirty per cent. dearer than they were three years ago. The average sales are about 3000 per week, and the average price of late has been $200. The average price of all the horses sold this season is said to be $175.

A Paris letter in the N. Y. Express says—

Lady Montijo has left Paris for Spain. She was extremely desirous of remaining and living in the reflection of her daughter's grandeur, but Louis Napoleon who shares the general prejudice against stepmothers, gave her plainly to understand that because he had married Eugenie she must not suppose that he had married all her family. She was allowed to linger six weeks, to have the *entree* of the Tuileries, and to see her movements chronicled in the Pays. She has at last left us, and the telegraph mentions her arrival at Orleans on her way to the Peninsula.

You have quack dentists in New York, of course, as we have them in Paris, but I doubt whether you can boast of such a tremendous operation as M. Duchesne, to whom I have already alluded in your columns. This gentleman rides about town in a highly illuminated wagon, with a roof to it. Upon the roof is a man dressed in the costume of the middle ages, and armed with a pair of cymbals and a bass drum. The dentist stands in front, with a helmet and feather, and surrounded with the instruments of his profession. He stops in some frequented place, collects a crowd by means of the cymbal, and then invites the afflicted to apply at once for extraction and relief. A notice on the side of the wagon reads thus: "5,000 francs if I miss a tooth."

This is surrounded by a halo of double teeth, the roots of which are painted to resemble parsnips, and out of whose centres grow a plentiful supply of ladies' delights. As I have long since accustomed my self to be surprised at nothing, I am never astonished to see a line formed by the victims of the toothache, taking their turn at having the rebellous nerve eradicated. This line sometimes extends twice round the wagon. Each sufferer pays a franc, and leaves his tooth behind him. I had always supposed it required as much reflection to have a tooth out as to jump into Vesuvius. But the French do not think so. A maid servant passes M. Duchesne's equipage, remembers a sore spot in her upper jaw, feels in her pocket for a franc, and joins the tail end of the line. Each applicant monnts on the seat with M. Duchesne, who demands the coin before proceeding. The head is then inclined backwards, the mouth opened, the tweezers inserted, and the tooth snatched from its gory bed. It is held up in the air an instant for the admiration of the multitude, and at each extraction the drum gives a bang of triumph.

Copper in Mecklenburg County. The opinion that the mines in this County, which have heretofore been so productive of gold, is already beginning to prevail that they will prove to be still more productive of Copper. We were shown a day or two since, by a gentleman in this place, skilled in mineralogy, a few samples of Copper ore, taken from a mine in this county which has been profitably worked for the last twenty five years as a gold mine, which we are convinced will yield as large a per cent. of genuine Copper as the best mines that have yet been discovered in the Southern Country. We are convinced that the application of a little science on the subject will develope great results in this Country; and we take this occasion to invite investigation upon a subject that may lead to the investment of a large amount of capital, whose beneficial influence will be felt in every apartment of business.

We learn that Prof. C. W. Sheppard, from Charleston, S. C. and several other scientific gentlemen arrived in our town this evening, and stopped at the American Hotel. They are here for the purpose of making scientific explorations into the mining regions of Mecklenburg County, but more particularly for the purpose of testing the value of certain gold and Copper mines, which Mr. Penman, an old and enterprising miner, recently stipulated to sell to a Northern Company. They will set out to-morrow morning, in company with Mr. Penman, to prosecute the duties of their mission. We wish them much success. *Charlotte Whig.*

Remarkable Movement amongst the Jews. A remarkable change, it is said, is in progress among the Jews in almost every country. Rabbinism, which has enclaved the minds of the people for so many ages, is rapidly losing its influence. Multitudes are throwing aside the Mishna and the Talmud, and betaking themselves to the study of Moses and the Prophets. Among the Jews in London there is, at the present time, great demand for copies of the Old Testament. The subject of their restoration to Palestine and the nature of the promises on which the expectation is founded, are extensively engaging their attention. In examining into these matters, they have obtained considerable assistance from a continental Rabbi who has lately arrived among them, and exhibited a manuscript, in which he has endeavoured to prove from Scripture that the time has come when the Jews must set about making preparations for returning to the land of their fathers. The said manuscript has been printed in Hebrew and English, and a society has been formed to further the movement proposed by the learned Rabbi.

Bunker Hill Monument Struck by Lightning. The Bunker Hill Monument was twice struck by lightning on Wednesday of last week during the thunder storm. Fortunately the lightning was drawn to the rod, and did no damage to the structure. Persons who were in the monument at the time were considerably alarmed at the concussion, and "thought the monument was going over." The bottom of one of the rods where it entered the earth was slightly melted, and a gentleman near the top, who was passing down and holding by the iron rail, received a shock from which he did not recover entirely for a couple of hours.

D. Clanton, Esq. The last number of the N. C. Patriot, contains the following gratifying intelligence respecting the health of our beloved friend, D. Clanton, Esq., who went south for its improvement. We hope to see him again soon in all the vigor of health:

"Many of the readers of the Patriot will be gratified to learn, that our esteemed countryman, D. Clanton, Esq., who some months since went south for the benefit of his health, is at last completely restored. This fact *he* communicated to us by Telegraph from Augusta, Geo., on the 10th instant." *Halifax Republican.*

The oldest son of Queen Victoria begins to exhibit military talent, and has receiveed an appointment as General or Major General with an addition of some half million of dollars attached to his salaries.

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., in the Episcopal Church, in Danville, by Rev. G. W. Dame, Dr. John Wilson to Miss Emma, daughter of George Adams, Esq., all of Pittsylvania.

On Wednesday, 13th inst., by Rev. J. N. Lewis, Wm. P. Graves, Esq., of Danville, to Miss Virginia Bayley, of Rockingham, N. C.

In Danville, on Thursday, 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Methodist Church, Thomas J. Arthur, of Yanceyville, N. C., to Miss Emily C. Ellington, of Danville.

A CARD.

A few days after my recent departure from home to the Northern Cities, it was my misfortune to lose my Dwelling-house and more than half of my furniture, &c. by fire. With a generosity and magnanimity unexcelled by any people on earth, my neighbors and friends rushed to the relief of my distressed family, giving them such succor as to render the calamity almost harmless. I should, therefore, do great injustice to my own feelings and to the feelings of every member of my family, if I did not, thus publicly, give, or rather attempt to give, a faint expression of our heart-felt gratitude to each and every individual who has shown himself to be our friend on this trying occasion. From the deepest recesses of a heart overflowing with gratitude, *I thank them—I thank them.*

In this case, too, we have another instance of the nobleness of our colored population. No sooner was the cry of fire heard by them than many of the servants of D. W. Courts, Esq., and of Mr. R. H. Courts, Mr. Abner Watkins, and Mr. Samuel Adcock, hurried to it, and, despite entreaties to the contrary, and at immiuent peril of their lives, rushed almost into the devouring flames, and rescued many articles which otherwise would have been consumed. They, also, have our hearty, our most sincere thanks.

J. HOLDERBY.

Reidsville, N. C. April 12, 1853. —1t.

New Music.

JUST received, a lot of fine new Music.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1853. 40—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy cassimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

PROCTER is this day in the reception of a fresh supply of fine Fancy Cassimeres. Also, Black and Fancy articles for the neck, and a large quantity of dress Shirts. He has also received that Grey Cassimere which has been so often enquired for.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.

April 18th, 1853. 54—

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IF not disposed of before Tuesday of May Court next, privately, I shall expose to public sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated near the Central Rail Road Depot. The Dwelling House contains six rooms and a Pantry.

At the same time, I will sell a vacant Lot, well enclosed, situated immediately adjoining the Central Rail Road Dept, beautifully located and well adapted for building purposes—either for Private Residences, or a Public Eating or Boarding House.

Also, several vacant Lots near the Central Rail Road Depot, bordering the Town Corporation.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, the balance in six months—purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date. WM. F. COLLINS.

April 19, 1852. 45—ts.

Black French Cloth Frocks, with black Velvet Collars, large sleeves, bound with silk cord. Made in the best style, equal to custom work.

Rich and beautiful Marsilles Vests, cascade patterns, white Marselfse, also China silk skeleton Vests, a very desirable article for warm weather. Call and examine at E. L. HARDING'S.

April 20, 1853. 45—

New Books.

WILLIS' new work, Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, by N. Parker Willis; the Shady Side, or life in a Country Parsonage, by a Parsons' wife; my home in Tasmania, or nine months in Australia, by Charles Meredeth; the old Man's Bride, by T. S. Arthur. This day received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 21st, 1853. 45—

NORTH Carolina, Wake County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.

Ordered that a special term of the Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the 3d Monday of June next, and that the Sheriff summon 48 free holders to attend said Court as Jurors.

R. P. FINCH, Clerk.

April 19, 1853. 45—4w.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission ever since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

Hillsborough Recorder will insert 3 times and forward account.

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully invited to an examination of a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of

11-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Linens,
8-4, 9-4 and 11-4 Table Damask,
Table Damask Napkins,
8-4 and 10-4 Brown Table Damask,
Bird Eye, Russia and Huckaback Linen Diapers,
Towellings of all kinds,
Crash Russia Linens,
50 pieces best make Irish Linens,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marselles Quilts,
Table and Piano Covers of Cloth and Worsted,
Furniture, Dimity and Curtain Muslins.

The above Goods are of the best quality, and will be sold very low by JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 16th, 1853. 43—

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

Robinson's Shoes.

A GENERAL assortment Walking Shoes and Slippers,
Childrens, Misses, and Ladies Goat Bootees.
For sale by

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

We Study to Please.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from New York, my Spring and Summer Stock of Dry Goods, bought within three weeks past, from regular dealers, and at prices which will enable me to offer great bargains to my old customers, and others who may honor me with their patronage.

In offering this stock to the public I take it upon myself to assure them that they are

New Goods, New Styles, good Goods,

No time worn remnants, or shelf rubbed, out of fashion Goods, will be offered to the public, but a superior assortment of the best French, English, and American Goods.

My stock consists in part of the following:
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
Fancy Silk Tissues and Berages,
Berage de Lanes and French Argandies,
French and American Ginghams,
Printed Muslins of all kinds from 12½ cts and up,
Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins,
Jaconette, Talton, Book and Mull Muslins,
A large lot of Fancy Prints, new styles,
Linen C. Hank'fs. work'd Capes, Collars, Sleeves, &c.
Ribbons, Gloves, Laces, Hosiery, &c.
A large lot of Fashionable Bonnets,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drab de te,
Tweeds, Linens, Cottonades, Camlets, &c.
Fashionable Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Bleached and unbleached Domestics,
Also a good assortment of Ready made Clothing, together with many articles not named, which I offer at the lowest prices.

The above Goods were purchased by the subscriber in person with care, and with an eye single to the wants of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country.

I embrace this opportunity to return my grateful thanks to a liberal public for the patronage received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of their favor. ALEX. CREECH.

3 Doors above R. Smith's corner,
West Side Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, March 9. 1853. 32—6tw.

A NEW DRY GOOD STORE,

On Fayetteville street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

JOHN CREECH has just returned from the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of the latest styles and patterns for the Spring and Summer Trade. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Bonnets, and children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols a good assortment of men's and boys summer Clothing which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance.

JOHN CREECH.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1853. 32—w.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State,

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell— and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
March 22, 1853. 36—

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff.*
Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin,
White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.

J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice,
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes.
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

A SECOND supply of Garden Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling.)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Ealy curled
Royal Cabbage, Silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.

The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.

Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.

Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.
*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM CO
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1853.—John Matthews *vs.* James Matthews and Hardy Matthews—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry, and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,	9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company,
February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.
☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—
*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the

GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE BEAUTIFUL,

and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.

Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green f*"

EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 4, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub.. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G* Releigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains,

J. BROWN.
March 15, 1853. 34—

Salmon, Lobsters, Hallibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

Tanbark Wanted.

WANTED about two hundred cords of Tanbark, for which the best price in cash will be paid, on delivery at the subscribers' Tannery, seven miles below Raleigh on the Smithfield road.

JAMES L. POOLE.
April 5th, 1853. 41—4t. pd.

The Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

LOTTERY AGENTS & BANKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

ARE undisguisedly in favor of the Union, and their predilections for both sexes, were never more forcibly illustrated than in the month of March, 1853, as will be observed by reading the following grand distribution of

RICH AND RARE FORTUNES!

The Old Established House still stands unprecedented in the sale of Splendid Prizes.

$48,503, in package of halves, sent to Tennessee.
$35,000, in package of quarters, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$20,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Georgia.
$18,656, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$16,212, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of quarters sent to Virginia.
$9,214, in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for April, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. April.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	10,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	46 00
11	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
13	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
16	50,210	75 Nos	18 drawn	5	60 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	45,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	16	62 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	66,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 30, 1853. 38—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, elliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with patterns and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12 mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the agency of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and number of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird. 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botony, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, Editor of The Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pages. Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal Money, of any quantity from one pound to 10,000 bushels, 12 mo.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, April 1853. N. C. Bookstore.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds